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PROPOSALS for the good of the AMERICAN Colonies, made and offered by a PHILADELPHIAN.

BEING a Native of *Philadelphia*, and educated in the *Philadelphian* Principles, I am desirous to honour the place of my birth and education, by shewing my good will and brotherly love towards it; and at the same time to all the other colonies and provinces in America: for indeed we are all brethren, and brethren in adversity too: and since as the wise man acquaints us, *a friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity*. It is now therefore my design to shew my friendship to my people, and the distressed states on each side of them, and to prove myself a brother raised up for such adverse times as these; when the ancient land marks are removed, and the foundations of truth, justice, and equity, are overthrown. And now shall I do this? I profess, that I know not how to do it better than by offering some proposals to the consideration of our colony, and the other American colonies, for their welfare and interest.

But before I tender these proposals, it may be proper to say something concerning the present state of things in America through the errors, blunders, and mismanagements of those, who have had the conduct of public affairs.

There is a judicious remark of Dr. *Jeremy Taylour*, in his *liberty of prophesying*, which is indeed incidentally introduced by him, but is much to our present purpose: it is as follows:

"Arbitrary power, although by the same reason, it takes six pence from the subject, it may take a hundred pounds, and then a thousand, and then all: yet, so long as it is within the first bounds, the inconveniences is not so great: but, when it comes to be a precedent or argument for more; then the first may be justly complained of, as having in it that reason in the principle, which brought the inconvenience in the sequel: and we have seen, adds he, very ill consequences from innocent beginnings."

Now these American colonies have experienced the truth and justice of this sensible remark: not only have we seen it; but we have unhappily felt it, to our cost and injury.

It was arbitrary power, which first introduced a Custom-House in *America*. There ought not to have been one here. If the king was to poor as to want some of the money of his poor subjects in *America*, he ought not by his authority to have forced it out of their pockets; but he should have desired the *Americans* to make some provision for his poor Majesty: and he should have left them of their own accord and in their own way to grant him such sum, or sums, as they could easily raise by their own taxation, and from impost offices among themselves.

During the tyrannic administration of *Charles* I. there was no such unrighteous intrusion upon the rights of the *Americans*; and under the wise and righteous administration of *Oliver Cromwell*, such an invasion of our rights was forborne: for the colonies then were looked on as on a par with the parent state.

But Charles the IId, *a most wicked, scandalous and vicious* man, as Lord *Rochester* justly described him, would have a Custom-House here and there, in *America*, to help towards the supporting his whores and other sinful creatures: and, for peace and quietness sake, there was a sort of acquiescence in it. It cannot be said, that there was a *tacit consent* to it. For it was complained of as an imposition and a wrong. However there was may given to it: and *hinc illæ lachrymæ*: hence have proceeded all the succeeding difficulties and sorrows to the present season.

It cannot be alledged indeed, that these ill consequences have proceeded from *innocent beginnings*: for *the beginnings* of them were erroneous, false, and wrong; as the *beginner* was base and vile.

However, while the inconvenience was not so very great and heavy, it past over with a little and temporary dislike and grumbling. Since that time, from that *first* villainous *precedent* there has been one precedent and argument after another for more and more: for *arbitrary power* is always encroaching and insatiable. And at length by the same reason, which indeed is none at all but despotic power and arbitrary authority, that the *six pences* were taken away from the subjects of the king, then their *hundreds* and afterwards their *thousands* have been taken away: and now it looks as if they were for taking away our all. Now therefore we justly complain of the first encroachments on our rights: for this had that reason in the principle, which has brought on all the following inconveniencies.

That reason in the principle, did I say? It was said so in conformity to Dr. *Taylour's* way of speaking. But I retract it; for there is no reason at all in the principle. The principle is obviously false, and perniciously wrong: for the government at home have no right *to take* the moneys of the subjects in Britain without their consent and allowance: and surely they cannot have the least degree of right to the moneys of the *Americans* without their free and express consent and allowance.

Certain then it is, that the *British* government have *set out wrong*: and although they seem to be resolved to persist in their wrong measures and support by force the iniquities established by their own unrighteous laws; it does not hence follow that the *Americans* are to continue, as *tame asses*, couching down under the burden of them. The heavy burden, which they already have from their own taxations at home, are fully sufficient for them to bear: and it is unnatural and cruel in their elder and richer brethren on the other side of the *Atlantic* to insist on their paying a revenue, which they have no right to exact from them; and which, as it is too heavy for them to bear, it is therefore abusive and unjust in them to exact it from them.

It might well be asserted, that these *innovations* are absolute *breaches of our original charters* and the fundamental *contracts* between the crown and the American colonies: and therefore they are certainly *breaches of the public faith*, and essentially wrong: and the *Americans* therefore ought with one consent and the strongest manner to complain of them and protest against them: and they should try by all probable, right, and manly methods to get rid of them: and I am persuaded that they will one and all endeavour to do so; except that set of persons in every colony, who get their living by pillaging of the poor people.

But some will say, *what can the poor Americans do to get from under the yoke of the Oppressor*? and what can any here do for them, that they may be freed from the unrighteous burthen laid upon them?

Now the answer to such enquiries as these will furnish with an occasion for making the following proposals, which are fit and reasonable: and therefore worthy to be considered by every *Philadelphian*, every *Pennsylvanian* and even every *American* on this Continent.

Proposals for getting free from the *American Revenue*.

In the *first* place, it might be proposed, that they, who are sent to reside and govern here by the King's authority, would represent to the administration in *Britain*, that they are taking wrong and unjustifiable steps with a free people; who ought to have the privileges of *Englishmen*, as well as their brethren.—Such representations as these may at least be expected from *the Americans*, who are Governors, if they have any sense of honour, or regard to justice, or love to the colonies, that gave them to the world.

But alas! it is to be feared, that *Davenant* in his discourses on the trade of *England*, has given too true a description of the *American Governors*, when he writes of them, that *they have generally been indigent, ignorant, and extravagant persons*; of which *one sort* made a prey; and *the others*, by their examples, corrupted the manners of the people.

Supposing this account to be true; yet it is not *the whole truth*. As the King's minister, or ministers, who have the nomination of the *American Governors*, may have been sometimes ignorant, or selfish and corrupt men; hence they have got such Governors to be appointed sometimes as have been raw and uncultivated young persons, incapable of writing a handsome speech or message, and usually acting without much discretion. And sometimes have been appointed with no other view but to repair their broken fortunes, and to plague and harass the unhappy people under them for this purpose. And I have known a Governor of a neighbouring colony to the northward of us, that was fitter for a bedlam, or other hospital, than to be set over a respectable province, as appeared from his putting an end to his own life on the first night after his arrival and kind reception. And, if the ministry have in times past seen fit to nominate any Governors of *American* Original; they have usually been such as they thought would be most likely, by their interest in their own countries, to promote the interested views and sinister intentions of their recommenders; and this perhaps to prepare the way for worse men than themselves to succeed them.—So that, upon the whole, it does not appear, that the minister, or ministers, in times past, who have set up our Governors, have had hardly any thoughts in their nominations to provide for the welfare of the *Americans*, and the security of our most valuable rights and interests. No! But they seem to have been all for themselves and their creatures.

These are the observations, which I have ever and anon heard from respectable persons of various orders in the several colonies and provinces in *America*.

It is not therefore so very probable, as one could wish, that *any Governor* can be found, who will interpose in behalf of his own people, and much less in behalf of all the colonies, that they may have their just rights and privileges restored and continued to them: Yes! *Their just rights*: For if any minister, or even a whole ministry, should deny us these rights, and prove opposite to our having and enjoying them; this will not invalidate them; nor hinder us from asserting and supporting them.

The author above mentioned, *Davenant*, has noted also, that to appoint Governors from hence, that is, from *England*, *will certainly be for the good of the courtiers here: But, whether this course in the event will be advantageous for those plantations, is not so easy to determine.*—But we can now easily answer and justly determine, that that, which is for the good of *the courtiers*, is not advantageous to the plantations; but, to say no worse, widely to the contrary, as has been found from long & sorrowful experience. And the colonies themselves, unless there should be a remarkable alteration of men and measures, must, and will, find themselves under *a necessity*, which is the highest law, to provide for a better administration of things among us.

Second Proposal.

But, if the *first* proposal be thought unlikely to take place; it may not be amiss to substitute another in its room. And this is, that the honest *counsellors and judges* of the several colonies, and other principal men in them, would fairly and strongly represent to the government in *Britain*, that wrong and ruinous measures have been taken, that it is fit and necessary to cease from them; and that the alteration of them will be so far from being disreputable, that it will be for their honor: For certainly it must be so recede from wrong and to restore and continue right: *To hurt none, to do right to all, and give every one his own*, are fundamental principles of law and equity; And a British government, unless strangely blinded, and infatuated, any sober and reasonable man would think, ought to approve of these principles, and practise according to them.

Proposal Third.

A third proposal, for the good of the *colonists*, is, that *annually*, or as often as urgent occasion may require, there should be a meeting of the *colonies by their deputies*, in order to their consulting together for their common defence, protection and security. The gentleman whom I have quo-

And list of Grievances pa. 1100. — vid Our Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. & vid Characters of Governors, pa. 769, Vol. 2. & 5 — Danvers Osborn, Gov. of New York, vid pa. 158, Vol. 1.

ted once and again, long ago gave his advice for this: And he discovered a great deal of forethought, a long reach and much penetration in giving this counsel at such a distant view of things: For he, it is plain, from what he had observed, has discovered how things were like to go.—And there can now be no good reason assigned, why this council should be disregarded and neglected by us. Why should not each province and colony send their delegates to meet, at some proper place and season for holding a congress, that they may form a court, like that of *the Amphictiones*, which managed the general Affairs of the *Gracians*.

Were lord *Hillsborough* now in office, doubtless he would write circular letters to all the obsequious governors on this continent, ordering them to use their endeavours for preventing such a congress, and telling them it was *an unwarrantable combination*; and they must call it so and tell their judges to say, that it is against the laws of God and man.

But, thanks be to heaven, his unwarrantable dictating and impious ordering is over. It is however to be hoped, that, in his retirement, if he can bear to be alone, he will suffer conscience to do its office, and hearken to its dictates and bitterly repent at its remonstrances, that so he may not have his place among the petty tyrants and oppressors, who have done unwarrantable and base things of old.

I should think, that no other minister would be so presumptuous and arrogant as to tell these colonies, that *they have no right to meet by their deputies*, whenever they see cause for it, and that it is unwarrantable for them to do so.—But should there be such an one in future, let him know, and let every colony tell him in order to his knowing it, that the colonies have quite different apprehensions of the matter; and they know and are sure, that, according to the law of nature and nations, they have an undoubted right to meet and consult for their mutual safety and happiness.—And, if any Ministry should be for using any forcible and rigorous measures for preventing such a Congress from time to time; *This* should be enough to satisfy them as to *the necessity and utility of holding* it. And hence they ought to hold it; and, when they hold it, they ought to resolve in it, *what numbers of men* each can, and will, raise for their common defence and welfare.—Nor let them be hectored and bullied, or in the least disheartened, by any ministerial mandates or high and imperious messages of dupish governors.

The people have an undoubted right to raise men for their use and service: And *the Commons* of each colony have a right to commission officers for them, and employ their forces against any invaders of their rights and properties: Common sense and common law will teach this, in opposition to all the quirks of lawyers and all the futile objections of slaving rulers.

Proposal the fourth.

This is, that all the Colonies should unite in a public Manifesto signifying, that the crown and mother country have broke their faith with us: And therefore we shall break off our connection with them: But we will lay our ports open to a free trade and commerce with all the kingdoms and states in *Europe*, but with *Britain*: And we entreat them all to unite in a confederacy for our protection in a free trade with them and our enjoyment of our natural rights, which we have never forfeited. And I am perswaded, that the *European princes and states* would judge, that we are right, and unite to support us in it; and against *Great-Britain*, should they resolve and endeavour to hurt and ruin us.

A fifth Proposal.

And this is, that *the merchants and traders* in the several colonies would come to an agreement *for three years* to let all their vessels lie by the wharves and keys at home: For they had as good do this, as improve their vessels to so little advantage, and suffer their trade and business to be embarassed in such a manner as it now is: And I am well satisfied, from the acquaintance, which I have with the colonies, that they can subsist very well for such a term of years, without sending their vessels abroad for silly, trifling and unnecessary things, which they can do without, and which furnish the means of supporting their oppressors.

A sixth Proposal.

This may be added to the foregoing: And, if we have the resolution to conform to this, it will convince all the world, that we are in thorough earnest against tyranny and oppression. To this, let the body of the *Philadelphians*, who are concerned in trade and commerce; and let all those of this sort in the chief towns of *America*, come to a resolution wholly to have done with trade and commerce, at least with all that trade which supports the revenue; and let them procure to themselves, and live on farms in the country; which they can do very well and comfortably, and so be freed from oppressive tributes and hungry and vexatious officers.

I was about to add some *religious proposals*: But fearing lest I should be thought to invade the office of the ministers of religion; I shall not offer any of these.

Consider, O ye *Philadelphians*, and ye *Americans* in general, the things which have been proposed; and take advice among yourselves in each province and colony; and consult with the neighbouring colonies, and speak your minds; and act in a manner becoming your character and dignity as *freeborn Englishmen*; who know their just rights, and will not be cajoled and coaxed, nor yet frightned out of them by the children of servility and tyranny.

Perhaps a few may think, that some of the mentioned proposals are hard and very difficult to be put in practice. But I am far from thinking so. However, were they more difficult and arduous than they are; it would be only the more noble, the more meritorious and glorious to comply with them from a public spirit and with a view to the public and general advantage.

As for myself, I would freely burn every vessel that I have; and, with the consent of my neighbours, I would set mine own house on fire, after taking my money and goods out of it, that I want; and then, packing up my personal estate, I would go away to live in the country away from all revenue men; and I would enjoy myself as our worthy predecessors did, in free poverty, but unsullied honour and unruffled tranquility, rather than be in any degree *a promoter of the slavery* of my country, *or a submitter to those measures*, which must infallibly tend to enslave it: And I am persuaded that there is no good Man, no Man of Honour and Integrity but is of my Mind: But, as to all those, who are not of this Character, neither right Choices, nor vertuous Conduct & Practices are to be expected from them.

We need not put ourselves to the vast difficulties, which the *Athenians* undertook and went through; when the *Persian Emperor Xerxes* was coming against them with an army, as *Cornelius Nepos* says, of 700,000 foot and 400,000 horse: they being warned by an oracle, that *they should make themselves wooden bulwarks*; they left their country, and with their families and all that they had, betook themselves to the sea. To that end, they provided and got together, as *Nepos* relates, 200 sail; to which a hundred more *Greek* ships being added, they made up a fleet of 300 sail. What prodigious difficulties must these people encounter in their vessels: and what an amazing expence were they at in preparing for this voyage; in order to escape the tyranny of the haughty *Persian* emperor. But we need not put ourselves to such a great expence or such vast difficulties. As many *Waggons* and *Carts* as the *Athenians* had vessels, will perhaps carry us, with our wives and children, to the distance of about 20 or 30 miles from the city of our present abode: and there let us go and live for a few years, regardless of trade and commerce: and, if our *ungrateful brethren* from *Britain* should think it worth while to come in a hostile manner against us; we can at ease bring 10,000 men as good and brave as any they can send against us. And, as our cause is good, we need not fear having the divine aid and assistance.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

I must request you'll Publish in your next Paper, the following Letter, &c. and you'll much oblige your humble Servant JOHN FENTON.

To his Excellency Gov. HUTCHINSON, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

HAVING heard from undoubted authority that your Excellency has fix'd upon, and mentioned me, as the Author of a Piece in Edes and Gill's Paper of the 1st of March 1773, signed *E. Ludlow*, I am bound in Honor to myself, to assure you, I never directly, or indirectly knew any Thing of such a Piece 'till I saw it in the public Papers: I must therefore beg Leave to urge your Excellency's favouring me with your Authority, that I may not be laid under the disagreeable Necessity of publickly disowning the having known any Thing of this heavy Charge.

Your Excellency must be fully sensible the Times are such, as to lay me under an absolute Necessity of calling on you in this Manner for your Authority, in Order to vindicate myself, and ward off any more private Stabs, that may be given me, from my Enemies, to the Prejudice of my present, or future Rank in the Army, &c.

I thought I gave your Excellency a very fair Opportunity upon an Interview had, a little after last Commencement, to be at all Times ascertain'd of meer Facts respecting me, before you adopted any Sentiments to my Prejudice: but I am sorry to say that instead of your Excellency's availing yourself of that opening (as could be wish'd) you have continued to adopt the same uncertain Mode of Hearsay and Conjecture, practised previous to our coming to an Ecclaircissement upon several Heads, each of which you then found to be erroneous in every Point.

Whether this is using me with the Candor, &c. I deserve at your Excellency's Hands, from the Openness then shew'd, I will submit to your better Judgment, and am with due Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

May Place, near Charlestown, *and most humble Servant,* JOHN FENTON.

11*th* March, 1773.

His Excellency Governor Hutchinson.

Boston, 11*th* March, 1773.

To JOHN FENTON, *Esq:*

SIR,

I HAVE been so much used to Abuses in News-Papers, that when I saw the Piece to which you refer, I gave myself no Concern about the Author of it.* Some Days after a Gentleman let me know that he had such Reasons to suppose it to be wrote by you as amounted to a full Assurance, but did not pretend he was capable of proving it. This was done in Confidence.—I have never published this Intelligence as a certain Fact, and have only mentioned it in a private Manner to three or four Friends just as I received it, and have chose to do it to such Gentlemen as I thought were your Friends, on Purpose that you might hear of it. Your Charge therefore of adopting meer Hearsay is injurious to me. Your Declaration that you know nothing of it, removes all Credit from the Intimations which were given me; but I cannot bring myself to injure a Person by exposing him to your Resentment who gave me the Intimation out of meer Friendship and in Confidence that I would not discover him. Whenever I have spoke of it I have always done it in all its Circumstances and never pretended I had any other Authority than this alone. And when Gentlemen who are acquainted with you have expressed their Opinion that it was not like your Style and Language I have acquiesced. The last Time I remember to have spoke or thought of it was several *Weeks* ago†, to Mr. Sewall who gave me such Satisfaction that there was no Room for the Suggestion, that, if I had not received your Letter, I should probably never have thought any more about it. *I am,*

Sir, your most humble Servant,

THO's. HUTCHINSON.

* *The* Printers *then would be glad to know why the Paper was laid before the Council the next Day.*

† *They would likewise be glad to be informed, how many Weeks may be supposed between the 5th of March, on which* E. Ludlow *subscribed, and the* 11*th, the Date of his Excellency's Letter.*

To his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

WAS I to answer the Contents of your Excellency's Letter in Reply to mine of the same Day, I should be obliged to take such Freedoms with you, as would by no Means comport with your Excellency's Dignity as King's Representative: And as that is a Point I shall at all Times carefully avoid, from the Respect I owe my Sovereign, and the Dignity of Government, I shall only take the Liberty to assure your Excellency that I cannot in Justice to my much injured Reputation, do less than publish the Correspondence that has arisen between us on this Head, and am with all due Deference,

Your Excellency's

May-Place, most humble Servant,

12 *March*, 1773. JOHN FENTON.

WHEREAS some Infamous Scoundrel *made use of my Name to his Excellency Governor Hutchinson, as Author of a Piece in Edes and Gill's News Paper of 1st March 1773, signed* E. Ludlow (His Excellency seeing Cause to secrete him) *I am obliged in Vindication of my much injured Reputation, to declare upon Oath, that I never, directly, or indirectly, knew any Thing of such Publication, till I saw it in the public Prints, nor do I know who is the Author of it.* JOHN FENTON.

Middlesex, ss. *CAPTAIN* John *Charlestown, March* 12, 1773. Fenton *personally appeared, and made Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition. Before me,*

ISAAC RAND, *Just. Pacis.*

Had I received the satisfactory Answer I could have wished, and had a Right to expect from his Excellency Governor Hutchinson, *upon so delicate a Point*, I should not have been under the disagreeable Necessity of publishing the above Letters, &c. But I must assure the Public that I hold my Reputation *as sacred as his Excellency does his* Friend *as he stiles him!* JOHN FENTON.

To P. Q. and the rest of the Alphabet.

SO long as to the partial Paper
Of canker'd, mischief-loving Draper,
Appears one Line against this Country,
I'll cast the his —— Effrontery.
And if the SLAVE, inur'd to Flogging,
Resolves to keep the Matter jogging,
He'll find the *Parts* of Speculator
Luxuriant in indignant Satyr.

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q vid Hillsboroughs Circular Letter pa 149, Vol 2. V. see also Charter pa. 107, Vol 2 — Decrease as to Taxes on Molasses, vid pa. 9, Vol 2. — on Tea, vid Act pa. 735, Vol 1. vid List of Grievances, pa. 1100. q vid pa. 246

To Mr. HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

WHEN I first addressed you under this signature, I had no more thought of pursuing the correspondence than I now have of writing the history of Babylon; but important matter running so fast through your hands, that it requires a ready penman even to minute it, Duty to posterity, as well as the present generation, obliges me to lay some of the capital strokes of your present political conduct before yourself and the world.

It appeared to me a very extraordinary step when I was informed that you had applied to Doctor Church, and endeavoured to dissuade that gentleman from delivering the anniversary Oration, for which you must have been conscious there were such universal and raised expectations, that had the Doctor been less fixed in his principles than his general conduct has declared him, his honor as a citizen and a gentleman indissolubly bound him to gratify an expecting province, as I may say. Besides Sir, you could not have been ignorant that his word was gone to the town's committee, whose office and duty it was to engage a proper person, (as they well judged the Doctor to be, to perform that solemn service; And how much weight you could expect the pleasure of the British ministry could have against these inseperable considerations, let any sober man determine. But had the matter rested here, I should only have accounted you (as common) immediately zealous to shew the ministry what you stuck at no sacrifice of reputation when their gratifications called for ever so preposterous an endeavor, to HIM *about their business*. The end however crowned the work! The Dr. it seems was observed going in to wait your commands. The people's apprehensions were immediately on tip-toe—they feared he was consulting you about the oration—if they had probably rather (ten it committed to the flames than much accommodated to your liking—they challenged the orator at his return from your gate, and self-vindication obliged him to give them satisfaction—you heard his story, and was doubtless vexed with the brunt of an additional defeat; but alas how ill-judged an expedient did you fall upon to chastise him! how inconsistent, say you is this gentleman's conduct, to be thus acting in the very teeth of the ministry, the while he is soliciting a post under the government, and even thro' my own interposition! how base, Mr. Hutchinson, was this insinuation! I have authority to say you cannot produce a semblance of evidence that Dr. Church ever solicited the present ministry for any thing.

It is true the Doctor was fortunate enough to advertise a number of his friends, about the month of April, 1772, that the brother of his lady now living in London, being then on good terms with lord Halifax, and hearing of an hospital to be erected in Boston for sick and wounded seamen, applied to his lordship for the place for Dr. Church: and Mr. ——— obtained his promise on condition he could produce a testimony under the governor's hand, that the Doctor was a person qualified for the trust. For this, Sir, you remember he did apply, and tho' his application was only to you officially, and barely for the requisite testimony (without an iota of *favourable recommendation*,) you made him dance attendance for that till he was tired, and had nearly given up all further tho'ts about it. But after having unreasonably delayed doing your duty, you handed him a certificate couch'd in these or nearly the following terms. "These may certify that Benjamin Church, junr. has practised physic and surgery in this town and the vicinity for more than seven years to general acceptance."

Sign'd, *The* Governor.

The Doctor sent this to his brother, which reaching him after lord Halifax's death, is undoubtedly to all the Doctor's purposes as dead as his Lordship.

Now Sir, my observations are, first, that your memory could hardly have deceived you so much as to have suggested that Dr. Church ever solicited your application to my minister in his favor, or even had you recollected a ray of that light, you must have remembered that you long delayed the bare certificate in compliance to Commissioner Gambier, who told you he had a dependent waiting for it. Secondly, I presume you will hardly recollect the Doctor's further application to you upon this or any like occasion, nor find in your letter book any copy to Lord North, where Dr. Church is mention'd. My third observation is, that had you bolted these things dextrously and without time for recollection, they might be supposed inadvertencies; but coming abroad so long after the incident you were pleased to account a provocation for them, I have hence been influenced to clash them with the rest of your proceedings heretofore noticed by me, and submit them to the candor of the public.

E. LUDLOW.

P. S. Besides the above, I understand (tho' *sub rosa*) that you have alike successfully attacked a gallant officer as the author of the former papers signed E. Ludlow. Tom's vengeance might possibly affect that worthy gentleman, but like chaff against the wall will strike the herald of your crimes and vile equivocations. Could your tools as falsely excuse you of writing the infidious Essay signed X, &c. &c. (*sat verbum*—) your reputation might stand a better chance than it now does or ever will in this country!

E. L.

BOSTON, *March* 15.

We are oblig'd to omit the List of Town Officers, and sundry articles of Intelligence, and new Advertisments this Day, on Account of the Length of the *Proposals for the post of the American Colonies, &c. pa.* 252.

Thursday the Fifteenth of April next, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province.

We beg Excuse for not giving any of the Towns Proceedings this Week, so vast Number as have now by us. We hear that Worcester, Barnstable, Weymouth, and many other reputable Towns, at their March Meeting considered the State of Rights, &c. and are about expressing their Sentiments.

Since the first commencement of Hostilities against the Caribs, in St. Vincents, there are killed and wounded, and deposed, 100 Rank and File, one Officer of the 14th Regiment killed by Accident, one ditto of the 31st killed by the Enemy, Ensign Mackay of the 68th, and one Officer of the 70th drowned at Grand Sable. And its said that all the Operations against them must be begun anew.

Extract of a Letter from Pennsylvania, Feb. 17, 1773.

"*What will be the Consequences of the renewed Dispute concerning the American Claims? Was Mr. Hutchinson under any Necessity to exterr from the Assembly their Opinion, or was it rather indiscreet? They have great and universal Honor from their firm, calm and very sensible Reply! Even those few among us who are sometimes called Tories, do not hesitate to declare, that the Replies of the Council and Representatives are masterly and convincing. In short, I do not know of any one Circumstance which so generally gained the public Attention as this Debate upon the Appearance of the Governors Speech; and the Replies greatly exceeded the Hopes even of those who expected much.*

Last Thursday died suddenly of a paralytick disorder, Mr. John Brown, Glazier, aged 42 Years. He sustained the Character of an honest, industrious, quiet Citizen. His Funeral will be this Afternoon from his House near the Rev. Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House, where his Friends and Relations are desired to attend.

Last Saturday Morning died here Mrs. Margaret Steel, Relict of Thomas Steel, Esq; She had almost completed the 80th Year of her Age; and retained her Reason to the last. Her Death is greatly regretted by all her numerous Relations and Friends. Her Character does Honor to human Nature; She was an Ornament and Example to her Sex, worthy their Imitation. Her Funeral will be attended on Thursday next, at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

William Turner Acquaints those Gentlemen and Ladies who propose to send their Children to him to be Instructed in the polite Art of Dancing, that he shall open his School on Monday next, at Concert Hall, and continue to teach them himself, and that the best Order and Decency shall be preserv'd.

TO BE SOLD AT
Powell's Warehouse, N°. 14.
on the Long-Wharff,
A parcel of large *Cuba Ox-Hydes*,
Bridport Cod-Lines of the best quality 2 & 3 pound a line, a few Hogsheads of Bristol Sugar in small loaves, a few Casks of the very best Muscovado Sugar, a quantity of *Cordelia Hemp*, a second hand *Cable* of 9 Inches, fit for a Coasting Sloop, about 50 Fathom of itbeing good, Cheap for the ready Money.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on TUESDAY next, the 16th Instant, at Ten o'Clock Forenoon, at the Store next to Mr. FRANCIS GREEN's, King-Street.

A Part of the GOODS that have lately been offered for Sale at the neat Sterling Cost, consisting of a great Variety of Articles suited to all Seasons and all Tastes: Also, several Pieces of rich Furniture of the last Fashion and the first Workmanship, adapted at once to Use and Ornament. The Proprietors of the above Goods had taken a Determination not to expose any of them at Auction.—But a Desire of finishing the Sales, and a hope that the Quality of the Goods would invite at least equal Prices to what they sold for at, by private Sale, have prevail'd against their other Objection.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed, if not sold before at private Sale, Two excellent draft Horses, one a light sorrel Colour above 15 Hands high, remarkable strong of his Size, passing seven Years old, trots all and is very fleet: He will be sold with or without a very genteel two Wheel Chaise, as may suit the Buyer.—The other is a dark Horse about 14 Hands high, a very steady, strong, sure-footed Animal, passing 7 Years.

TO BE SOLD BY
George Erving,
——very Cheap——
A Quantity of choice English Rigging made by the best Workmen, and of the best materials, among which is, one Cable of 11 & ½ Inches full Shott, and two of 5 Inches, also a Quantity of English Sail Cloth from No. 1 to No. 7.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY next,
by Samuel Harris,
A large House fit for a Gentleman's Country Seat, and about nine Acres of Mowing and Plow-Land, with a large Barn, situated in Dorchester, near the Meeting-House, belonging to Samuel and John Mansfield. The Place of Sale to be at said House, at Three o'Clock, P. M.
SAMUEL HARRIS, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,
At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,
By Benjamin Church,
At his Usual Place of Sale,
A valuable Assortment of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blues, &c. Coarser ditto. Rattens, Forest Cloths, Shalloons, Camblets, Irish Hollands, Check's, Handkerchiefs, Callicoes, Silks, Silk Jacket Patterns, &c. &c. Also, Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols.
N. B. To be Sold at Private Sale an 8-Day Clock.
At THREE o'Clock, P. M.

WANTED,
A Woman to tend in a Shop of English Goods. One to whom such an Employment would be agreeable, and who can be properly recommended, may hear of a Place by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

Dr. CHURCH's ORATION will be Published by the Printers before 10 o'Clock on Monday next.

Lee & Jones
Have for Sale at their Store near the Swing-Bridge,
very CHEAP.
VELVET CORKS per Quantity,
FYAL WINE per Pipe,
SILVER WATCHES,
Cod Hooks and Liner, Duffils, Kerseys,
and a General Assortment of
ENGLISH GOODS.

Two Flax Seed Mills
To be Sold very cheap for Cash. Inquire of
William Gale,
At his Shop in Cornhill, opposite the Post-Office,
BOSTON, ALSO,
An Assortment of English and India GOODS, which for the Cash he will sell for little more than the Sterling Cost.

WANTED
A Nurse Child. A Boy to be taken with a Sum of Money until 24 or 21 Years of Age, with common Learning, and a good Trade: For further Particulars Enquire of the Printers.

John Bulkley, Executor of the last Will of *John Bulkley*, late of *Groton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; deceased, hereby Notifies all Persons having any Demands on the said Deceased's Estate to bring in their Claims for Payment: And all indebted are desired to make Settlement with said Executor.

Sale of Lands.

To be sold by said Executor, a valuable FARM in said Groton, containing about 80 Acres of excellent good Land, besides the Woodland, the Dwelling House and Barn and Land are good, several Out-Houses necessary and convenient; the Situation pleasant and agreeable, and lays on a large Road half a Mile West of the Meeting-House, now and many Years past in Possession of Oliver Farnsworth.

Another Farm in the East Part of said Town, 2 Miles from Meeting, containing about 100 Acres, the House new and Land good, in Possession of Elijah Ross.

Another Farm adjoining to the last mentioned one, half a Mile nearer Meeting, the Buildings and Land are good, possessed by Jonas Priest; by laying the two last mentioned Farms into one, a very large and good one may be made. Out of the three, almost any Person inclined to purchase may suit himself. For further Particulars, inquire of said Executor.

Groton, 5th March, 1773.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, granted to Capt. John Gotham & Company, a Township on Merrimack River, which fell within the Province of New-Hampshire by the late running the Line——and in Lieu thereof the General Court (in June 1771) granted to Col. James Otis, and others, legal Representatives of said Capt. Gotham and Company, and others, a Township East of Saco River: And whereas the Proprietors of the new granted Township did at their Meeting on the 24th of October last (legally assembled for that Purpose) raise the Sum of 30l. on each Right, and ordered the same assess'd on the Grantees to defray the Charges already arisen and arising in laying and aloting out said Township, &c.—THESE are therefore to notify and warn the Grantees (of said new-granted Township, or their legal Assignees) to pay said Taxes to me the Subscriber, Collector for said Proprietors, at or before the 2d of June next: And also to prove their Claims to said Township, as the legal Assignees of said Grantees on said 2d of June, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Capt. Daniel Jones, Innholder in Boston: To which Time and Place said Proprietors Meeting stands adjourn'd. NATHANIEL PARKER, Collector.

Groton, March 10, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of No. 5 *Township, situate partly in the county of Hampshire, and partly in the county of Berkshire,*——*That at a legal meeting of said Proprietors, held in said township, on the 19th of June* 1771, *was then and there Voted the sum of* Twenty-seven Pounds. *And at their Meeting the 27th Day of November*, 1771, *Voted the Sum of* Thirty-six Pounds. *Also at their Meeting the 13th Day of August*, 1772, *Voted the Sum of* Eighteen Pounds, *which Sums amount to* Eighty one Pounds; *which is one* One Pound Seven Shillings *upon each Right: Said Money was Voted for to bring forward the Settlement of said Township. This is therefore to require the several Proprietors or Owners of Lands in said Township, to Pay their respective Ballances to Capt.* Daniel Read, *in said Township, on Wednesday the 26th Day of May next. Vendue to begin at two o'Clock on said Day.* Peter Harwood, Nov. 5, *Feb.* 22, 1773. William Ward, Timothy Mower, } *Assessors.*

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Nine Whites. Three Blacks
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Fourteen.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 20 min. after 5 — Friday, 56 m aft. 8
Tuesday, 28 min. af. 6 — Saturday, 40 m. af. 9
Wednesday, 16 m. aft. 7 — Lord's Day 24 m. af. 10
Thursday 10 min. after 8 — D. 2 last Qr. to d'y 10 m.

(2) Vid. pre List page 262. ✓ vid Index under Towns. ✗ vid Gov. Hutchinsons speeches pa. 213.
7 (1) Vid Answers of Council pa. 224, 247—Answer of House pa. 229—250

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, February 4 1773.

Whereas Doubts have arisen concerning the Validity of the Sales of the Lands of such as were called delinquent Proprietors of the Township of Attleborough, in the County of Hampshire, made by the Assessors or Committees of the Proprietors of the said Attleborough for the Years 1763 1764 & 1765, and that we are not depending in the Law for recovering the Possession of Parcels of said Lands from the Persons who purchased the same or from such as held under them: And whereas it will tend to the great Disquiet of the said Township if such Sales should be adjudged invalid & insufficient in Law: THEREFORE,

RESOLVED, That George Leonard, jun. Esq; Jedediah Foster, Esq; and Mr. Thomas Denney, be a Committee fully authorized and impowered to repair to the said Town of Attleborough, to hear the Committee of the Proprietors, and also each of the Persons or their Representatives, whose Lands have been sold in the Years and in manner as aforesaid, and to judge and determine what the Land thus sold were truly worth at the Time of the Sales over and above the Sums for which they were in fact Sold, together with all the Damage which may have actually accrued to each of the Proprietors of the said Lands respectively by Means of the Sales aforesaid; and the Committee are to make report of their Doings at the Session of this Court in May next, that such Order may be then taken for establishing and rendering valid the Sales aforesaid, as to the Court shall then appear to be just and equitable; and all Proceedings in the Law grounded upon the Invalidity of such Sales are staid in the mean Time. And the Committee of this Court, shall give public Notice in all the Boston News-Papers of the Time and Place of their Meeting, that so all Persons interested may attend if they shall see Cause. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

MONS. the Abbe d'Expilly, assisted in his researches by Commissaries dispersed in the Generalities of France, hath just published a curious account of the present state of population in this kingdom, distinguished in different classes by which it appears that there are now in France, under 20 years of age 4,747,516 men and boys; 4,790,735 women and girls: between 20 and 50, 4,243,516 males, 4,648,056 females: between 50 and 65, 1,097,306 males, 1,318,344 females: between 65 and 80, 413,240 males; 588,585 females; upwards of 80, 61,053 males; 100,012 females. Total males, 10,562,631; females, 11,451,726; making in all, 22,014,357 persons. As France contains 30,000 square leagues of 25 to the degree, its present population is at the rate of about 734 persons to each square league.

Void page 384 Vol. 3. & page 109 Vol. 3

And the Freighters are desired to mark and number what Packages they put on board; and they may rely on having them carefully delivered to the Persons to whom they are directed. *By the Publick's humble Servant.*

Boston, 8 March, 1773. WILLIAM HOLLARD.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

And entered on by the last of March Instant,

A large Commodious Farm on Pulling Point, in Chelsea, commonly known by the Name of *Grover's Farm*, containing upwards of Two Hundred Acres of very good Land.—For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *John Read*, in Long Lane, in Boston.

The Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the Estate of William Bowdoin, late of Roxbury, Esq; deceased, desires all Persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate Payment: and those to whom the Estate is indebted are requested to exhibit their Accounts as soon as may be, to the Administrator in Order to adjustment. JAMES BOWDOIN.

☞ Persons possessed of Books belonging to the deceased are desired to return them.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship *Mary Ann, Ebenezer* Symmes, Master, lying at John Hancock, Esq's Wharf.—Having two Thirds of her Cargo on Board. Will sail in all March. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board. Boston, March 1, 1773.

THE Proprietors of the undivided Lands in the Town of Cohasset, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Mr. Greeton, Innholder in Roxbury, on Thursday the First of April next.—Then and there,

1. To choose a Moderator.—2d. To consider whether the Proprietors will appropriate any of the Lots now laid out for the Ministry and School, or chuse a Committee and lay out Lots for those Purposes, in the common and undivided Lands belonging to the Proprietors.—3d. To consider whether the Proprietors will sell the whole or any Part of the Land granted them by the Province, in the Gore adjoining the Town, in order to pay what is due to the Province on said Grant, or whether they will raise Money to pay the said Debt and other Charges which may be thought necessary.—4th. Whether a Committee shall be chosen to lay out all the undivided Land, or whether the Proprietors will come to an Agreement to sell the whole thereof.——And to transact any other Matters that may be thought beneficial to the Proprietors. By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC WINSLOW, jun. Propr's Clerk.

Boston, March 6, 1773.

VELVET CORKS.

Choice Velvet Corks by the Quantity or single Gross, best London Pewter, Nails, Brads and Tacks, English and German Steel, Frying and Warming Pans, Smith's Anvils and Vices, Sad Irons, Saws, Brass Kettles, and Skillets, Shot, Bar-Lead, Allum, Copperas, Rotten Stone, Mackrel Lines, Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Sewing and Seine Twines, &c. &c. To be Sold Cheap for Cash, by

Ebenezer Hancock,

At his Shop in Marshall's Lane, opposite the Boston Stage.

Cox & Berry,

Have for Sale at their Store in King-Street,

[Price 11. 6d. L. M.]

The true Essential SALT of LEMONS.

THIS SALT, which is nothing more than the pure Acid Part of the Lemon, separated from the Pulp and grosser Substance, is admirable for all the Purposes for which the Lemon itself is used. It makes the most excellent Punch, and gives the true Flavour of the fresh Lemon to Jellies and Sauces. It has the Advantage over the Fruit itself, it being always ready, never spoiling in keeping, and being cheaper than the Lemon can in general be had, being prepared at the Season of the Year when the Lemons are cheapest, and in the greatest Perfection.

It is likewise infinitely preferable to any other Thing whatever for immediately taking off Iron Mould, Ink Spots, Red Wine, and Stains of every Kind, on Silk, Muslin, Linen, Cambrick, and Linnen, without Trouble to the Lady, or Injury to them. [illegible] admiration, if they are grown yellow, will be restored to their native whiteness, and perfectly as good as new.

Same Place may be had,

[illegible] so much approved of [illegible] any other Leather that requires to [illegible] Mr. Hall's Wash BALLS.

VELVET CORKS

TO BE SOLD BY

[illegible]s & Parker,

[illegible]ornhill near the Post-Office, who have [illegible]ast Assortment of HARD WARE [illegible]olesale and Retail at the lowest Rates

Also,

[illegible]s and Anvils, Wax Neck-[illegible]ound Boxes, Fans, Ribbons, Breeches [illegible]tts, Writing and Press Papers, Ink-[illegible]Books, Playing Cards, Shoe Buttons, [illegible], London Pipes, Landing Plow Pre[illegible] All Kinds of the newest Fashioned [illegible]e and Steel Looking Glasses [illegible]ral Sorts of Pewter and Brass [illegible]ll Sorts of Japan'd Ware Buttons, [illegible]s, Pewter and Brass Buttons, [illegible]d said Goods, consisting of a good [illegible]Assortment, Imported from the Irish Hea[illegible] them for the Sterling Cost, and the Pay made easy to the Purchaser, who may improve said Money with Shop Goods. Purchasers may [illegible]

BAR-IRON

TO BE SOLD BY

Joshua Blanchard, junr.

At his Store over Blanchard's Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, Boston.

ALSO,

Bohea and Hyson Tea, Souchong ditto. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate, New Raisins, Cotton per Bag, Coffee, Pepper, Rice & Ground Ginger, Best French Indigo, Florence Oil, Chests Pearl Fish, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Salt-Petre, Kippen's Snuff & Tobacco, Crates of Cream colour'd Ware Powder, and Shot, Bar Lead; and GROCERIES of all kinds.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, by Two Hundred & Fifty Hogsheads of St. Martin's SALT, imported in the Schooner Lydia, Jeremiah Scarfor, Master, now lying at the North Side of the Long Wharf. Enquire of Mr. George Spooner at his Store Store, or the Master on Board.

Choice Bohea TEA,

To be sold by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen, At WILLIAM BLAIR's Store on Treat's Wharf, Nearly opposite to the East End of Faneuil Hall Market.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in Chelsea, about a Mile from Williams Ferry, containing 164 Acres of good Pasturing, Mowing, and Marsh Land; there are on said Farm, a large House convenient Buildings pleasantly situated, and two large Barns; Any Person inclining to purchase the whole or any part of it may know further by applying to Jonathan Green, of said Chelsea, or to Samuel Danforth, near the Head of Cross-Street Boston.

Any Person that has Occasion for a Quantity of good Cider, either for Exportation or other Use, may hear of a Supply on reasonable Terms, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

Any Person who have healthy Slaves to dispose of, Male or Female, that have been some Years in the Country, of 20 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaser, by applying to Edes and Gill.

Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jenkins, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Clark & Nowell

At their Shop, between the Blue Ball and the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON, the following Garden Seeds, viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotspur, early golden Hotspur, large Marrowfat, dwarf sugar, large sugar, dwarf and green marrowfat, and earliest Nicholas Peas, large White and early white and yellow kidney Beans, early Dutch, early Yellow, green curl'd Savoy, early Battersea, large White, sugar loaf, yellow Savoy and red Cabbage Seed, early and late Cauliflower, large long Orange Carrot Seed, early yellow and purple dwarf Swelling Parsnip, red Beet Root, marble Cabbage, wood Dutch, white and green Coss, and grand Admiral Lettuce Seeds, Thyme, sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Hyssop, Balm, Rue, Tansy, Tarragon, Wormwood, Camomile

(2) see Oration pa. 1128, &c. — & American rights 257 pa. 1039, 1228 (3) see List of Grievances pa. 971.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of (No. 936.)

MONDAY, March 15, 1773.

BOSTON, March 11, 1773.

Last Saturday His Excellency the Governor was pleased to Prorogue the Great and General Court of this Province, to Wednesday the 21st Day of April next, after delivering the following SPEECH to both Houses of Assembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Think it incumbent on me to make some Observations, before I put an End to the Session, upon your last Messages to me on the Subject of your Constitutional dependance upon the Supreme Authority of the British Dominions. As the Council admit a partial Dependance, and suppose it to be consistent with the Principles and Nature of Government, I shall only endeavour, very briefly, to shew the contrary.

In your first Message, Gentlemen of the Council, you made some strictures upon the Nature of the Supreme Authority in Government, both divine and human, the latter of which you determined could not be absolute and unlimited. I thought the distinction between divine and human Power not pertinent, and in Answer to you, I only remarked, that I had given you no Reason to suppose I intended a more absolute Power in Parliament than what is founded in the Nature of Government, and this, in your second Message, you construe an acquiescence in your Reasons, which it certainly was not. You go on however to explain your meaning by asserting, that "what is usually denominated the Supreme Authority of a Nation must be limited in its Acts to the objects that are properly or constitutionally cognizable by it."

Before you thus defined the Nature of Supreme Authority, I wish you had considered more fully what objects there can be in a Government which are not cognizable by such Authority. You instance in a *subordinate* Power in Government which whilst it keeps within its limits, is not subject to the controul of the *supreme* Power. Is there no inconsistency in supposing a *subordinate* Power without a Power superior to it? Must it not so far as it is without controul be, itself, Supreme?

It is essential to the being of Government that a Power should always exist which no other Power within such Government can have Right to withstand or controul: Therefore, when the word *Power* relates to the Supreme Authority of Government it must be understood *absolute* and *unlimited*.

If we cannot agree in these Principles which no sensible Writer upon Government has before denied, and if you are still of Opinion that two Jurisdictions, each of them having a Share in the Supreme Power, are compatible in the same State, it can be to no purpose to Reason or Argue upon the other Parts of your Message. It is enough to observe that this disagreement in our Principles will have its influence upon all the deductions which are made from them.

I will also consider the last Message from you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, upon the same Subject, in as few words as the importance of it will admit.

You say you have not discovered that the principles advanced by the Town of Boston are unwarrantable by the Constitution. Whether they are or are not, will depend upon the determination of the point which you are now controverting. Your not having discover'd that the other Towns and Districts in the Province, were invited by the Town of Boston to adopt their Principles, must proceed from inattention. Have not the doings of that Town been sent through the Province, accompanied with a circular Letter, "desiring a free communication of Sentiments," and, among other expressions of the like Tendency, lamenting the extinction of ardor for civil and religious Liberty if it should be the general voice of the Province, that the Rights as stated do not belong to them, and trusting that this cannot be the case? If this is not inviting to adopt their Principles, I have mistaken their sense and meaning. The consequent doings of so many other Towns shew that they understood them as I have done. I am sure I have no disposition to represent unfavourably the Doings of any Town in the Province.

You assert "that it is the indisputable Right of all or any of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province *regularly and orderly* to meet together to state the Grievances they labour under, &c. I never denied it. Does it follow that it is *regular* and *orderly* for the Inhabitants of Towns, in their corporate capacity, to meet and determine upon points which the Law gives them no power to act upon? You have not asserted that it is, But you have not declared that it is not, as I thought a regard to the Peace and Order of the Province made your Duty. (4) see pa. 1031, Vol. 2.

If the fundamentals of our Government were not disputed, these irregularities would appear to you in a very strong light and you would join in discountenancing them. (5)

To support your Principle that you hold your Lands and derive your Authority of Government from the *Kings* of England and not from the *Crown* of England you have very large Ideas of the Doctrine of Feudal Tenures. I observed to you in my last Speech that you had been misled by the Authority of an anonymous Pamphlet (6) I am now obliged to observe that you are again misled by having a general View of this Doctrine brought before you, as it respects States or Government under absolute Monarchs, and not as it is connected with or grafted upon the English Constitution. I shall not therefore spend Time in examining the Principles of your System, it being immaterial to the Point between us whether they are just or not. Instead thereof I will, in as brief and clear Terms as I can, lay this Doctrine before you as it relates to the Government of England.

Let me then observe to you, that from the Nature of Government a Supreme legislative Power must always exist over all the Parts and all the Affairs of every Dominion—that in absolute Monarchies the legislative and executive Powers are lodged in the Prince or Monarch—that in the English Constitution there is, and always has been, a legislative Power distinct from the regal or executive Power—that the feudal System, in your View of it and without correcting, could not be introduced into the English Government without changing the Constitution from a mixed to an absolute, monarchical Government—that this System never theless has been introduced, the Constitution of a mixed Government still remaining, and consequently the System has been corrected or altered. What this Alteration has been will appear from historical Facts. Before the Reign of William the First the Tenures or Feudal Tenure are faint, the Evidence of a legislative Power, an Assembly or Council of Wise Men, distinct from the regal Power is strong and sufficient. After William had obtained the Crown, the other Nations of Europe being under this System, and particularly his Dominions in Normandy, and Wars being more frequent and Commerce small, and the Means of furnishing Money, the Sinews of War, difficult if not impracticable, merely for the Defence of the Kingdom this Policy was so far established as that all the Landholders were made to contribute, by Military or other Services, to the Defence of the State, and for this Purpose, and by a Fiction only, the Lands were in Form acknowledged to have been originally in the King and held of him by his Subjects, and by this Form subjected to a supposed just Proportion of the Defence and support of the Kingdom. This Establishment appears to have been made, not by an Act of regal Power alone but by the Authority of the great Council of the Nation or Assembly of the Realm, and the legislative Authority still remained, according to its Nature, Paramount and above all other Powers in the Dominion, and accordingly from Time to Time the Abuses of the Feudal Power either in the Sovereign or in such as held under him were corrected by the supreme legislative, and Magna Charta itself was framed and agreed upon, principally if not altogether for this Purpose. In succeeding Ages, as Commerce and Money increased and the means of supporting War became more easy, these Military Services were gradually taken away, either by Purchase or commuting for other Services or certain Rents. In that at the Period when America was first granted, little Remains were inconsiderable and the Lands of the Kingdom were held, generally, by what is called Socage Tenure or, in other Words, an acknowledgment of Fidelity to the Sovereign, and a certain Rent which was in Name only, or of Value so inconsiderable as not to be demanded. The original Claim in the Sovereign, whether at first a Fiction or not, so far remained as that all Forfeitures, all Escheats, all new-discovered Lands accrued to him, unless the supreme Legislative should limit the Right to them, or otherwise dispose of them. This was the State of Feudal Tenures in England at the Time when the first Charter was granted, and the Difference between your System and mine will appear by the familiar Instance: Louis the 13. of France, I think the same Year the Massachusetts Patentees obtained the Grant of that Colony, by a Royal Edict granted to one hundred Associates the Country of Canada, with Powers of Government and all the Privileges of natural born Subjects of France to all who should go and inhabit or be born there, with other very great Powers and Privileges. This, then, appears to be the different State of the People of the two Colonies. Louis, being an absolute Monarch, the regal & legislative Powers were united in him. The Inhabitants of Canada therefore were subject to him and to every succeeding King of France as their supreme Lord who, by virtue of his uncontroulable Power, might at any Time revoke the Royal Edict at pleasure, or dissolve any Charter whatsoever even though like the famous Edict of Nantes it had been declared irrevocable. Charles, having in him the regal Power only, could grant no more than was in him, and the legislative Power which was in the Parliament must still remain there, and consequently the Subjects of England continued when in the Colony still subject to the regal constitutional Power of Charles and the supreme legislative Power of Parliament. And, I think, nothing more certain than that the constitutional Restraint of the regal Power in Charles prevented the Charter from being revoked and annulled in less than ten Years after the Date of it.

If this brief Account of feudal Tenures as it is part of the English Constitution, be just, as I shall think it is until I have better Authority than any I have yet seen to the contrary, the Fabrick which you have raised will fall of Support, for it wholly depends upon very different Principles, and upon what you hope I do not mean to introduce, viz. the feudal System in its perfection. If this Support fails, there is but little occasion for me to remark upon the other parts of your Message, and I shall pass them over, except such as may tend to make wrong Impressions upon any unwary Readers.

You cannot conceive "why the King has not the same Right to alienate and dispose of Countries acquired by the discovery of his Subjects as he has to restore upon a Treaty of Peace Countries acquired in War carried on at the Charge of the Nation, or to sell and deliver up any part of his Dominions against the general Sense of the Nation." I will venture to conjecture a Reason. By the English Constitution the sole Power of making War and Peace is in the King. It often happens that the restoring and ceding Acquisitions made in War is absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of Peace, and if the King was restrained from such Reductions or Cessions an unsuccessful War might be perpetuated to the Destruction of the Kingdom. This Power therefore seems necessarily to result from the Prerogative of the Crown. And for selling any Part of the Dominions against the general Sense of the Nation I never supposed it to be a part of the Prerogative, but have called it an act of *Power*, by which I thought no candid Reader would understand any Thing but *more Power*.

Your attempt to shew that new Acquired Countries do not become Part of the State, from the Authority of Parliament, will fail, because the Instance given by them as a Work you could go into a separate Common Wealth, plainly a great Error, to be by the Least to Consent of the Parent State, and does not appear that the other Case was so.

Your Remarks upon the Authority I bring to shew that the Colony, being Conquered, is under the Government of the King's Laws, is very singular. You suppose it must mean the King's Lives *absolutely*, or as you explain it from the Law's Passions. Do any of you remember ever to have seen the Expression in the King's Laws, meaning the Kings of England, used in any other Sense than the Laws of free States? You say I have misquoted the Authority. The Case I referred to in the King against Cowle, in the 2d Vol. Burrow's Reports, and for the Authority, which you will find mentioned there, I am not able to name a greater.

I would pass over in Silence your Attempt to shew that Allegiance is due to the natural Person and not to the Body Politick of the King, if I had not been well informed that the artificial reasoning of Lord Chief Justice Coke upon the Doctrine of Allegiance, in the noted Case of Calvin, as you have recited it, had great Weight with some of the Members of the House. But have you recited this Case truly? After all the References on this Subject does it appear that they can amount to any Thing more than that Allegiance is not due to the Politick Capacity only? And least not expressly said that the natural Person of the King is ever accompanied with the Politick Capacity, and the Politick Capacity as it were appropriated to the Natural Capacity? Or have you any clear Idea of Allegiance to a King in his natural Capacity without any relation to his political Capacity? From this Authority and indeed, you infer that I am mistaken in supposing your Allegiance to be due to the *Crown* of England. Without any refinements, it is plain that it was one Condition, on the part assumed wherever the first Charter depended, that Allegiance should be borne to King Charles his Heirs & Successors. Whenever therefore the Succession to the Crown shall go there Allegiance is to follow. The Condition in the second Charter is the same, and this is enough for my Purpose, which was to shew that in whatever Person the Regal Authority shall be there your Allegiance is due. I wish you had omitted all you have said upon this Subject, for neither the Reasoning of Lord Coke, nor the Declarations of the Judges, in any Measure tend to the Purpose for which you produce them.

Your Assertion that Parliament, in regulating the Fishery, had nothing in View but to prevent a Monopoly of the Sea, and claimed no Authority over the Plantations or Land in America, has only your own authority to support it. It appears from the Debates in Parliament, that if was the refusal of the Patentees to suffer Fish to be dried upon the Land within the Patent, by any Person who had not Licence from them, which was complained of as a Grievance, and the Bill was brought in to remove this Grievance. The King might very well refuse his assent, not because Parliament had no Jurisdiction, but because he did not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in an Act which invalidated or abridged those Privileges in a Patent of Lands which by his Royal Prerogative he had a Right to grant.

I will make one particular Remark upon those parts of your Message which relate to the Sense the People have had of their Constitution and there can be no End to Disputes on Words which by small Deviations from the true State of them may be made to serve one Side or the other.

It is evident that the first Settlers of this Colony left England with a just Sense of their Dependance—that this Sense continued until the Principles of Anarchy in England spread in America, and it is conceded that their Principles were avowed by many of the Inhabitants here for near two Years after they were exploded in England. It is equally certain, that at the Time of the Revolution the People retained to a just Sense of the Supremacy of Parliament, and I think I may very safely say that the oldest Person in the Province has never heard this Supremacy called in question until within a few Years past.

You again express your Concern that I should thus repeatedly insist upon your giving your free Sentiments on so delicate a Subject as the Authority of Parliament. In the beginning of your Message you tell us, the Town of Boston and the other Towns in the Province, which have met together and determined upon the same Subject and made their Proceedings Matter of Record and published them in News-Papers, and yet in the close of it you assert that the Subject is too delicate and of too great Importance for you to consider. Certainly then it must have been extremely irregular in the Towns to take upon them separately to determine Points which they had no Authority to determine, and in this way to influence if not determine the Acts and Doings of their Representatives in General Assembly, who cannot have the same Freedom of thinking and acting, after their Constituents have determined and resolved, as they had before.

Gentlemen of the Council
and House of Representatives,

I am sensible that new Difficulties and civil Rights and legal Constitutions are far above the reach of the Bulk of Mankind to be comprehended. There are, however, a few plain fundamental Principles of Government which carry within themselves such Evidence as cannot be resisted, and are no sooner proposed than assented to—Such as these—That in every Government there must be somewhere a supreme uncontroulable Power, an absolute Authority to decide and determine—That two such Powers cannot certainly, but necessarily will make two distinct States—That in a State of Society we give up Part of our natural Liberty in order to secure that legal Freedom which is the great End of Government to maintain and preserve (7) That a Right in Individuals or Parts of a Government to judge of the Decisions of the Supreme Authority and to submit or not submit as they think proper, cannot consist with a State of Government and must work the Dissolution of it. Whilst these Principles had their due Influence we enjoyed all that Freedom and all those other Blessings which a State of Government will admit of. Our Connection with our parent State secured these Blessings to us, and by means of a nominal Dependance we possessed as great a share of real Freedom as the Parent State itself upon which we are said to depend.

I have laid before you, Gentlemen, what appeared to me to be the true Constitution of the Province, and (see other side) an adherence to it because I believed it would restore us to and continue us in that happy State in which we flourished for so long a course of Years.

Certainly it is of the utmost Importance to you that these Points should be settled, for I know of no Maxim in the Law of greater Truth than this, *Where the Confirmation of Rights and the Laws are unjust and uncertain, there will be the greatest Slavery.*

Council Chamber,
6 March, 1773.

T. Hutchinson.

(5) vid pa. 229 (6) vid pa. 770, Vol 2. (7) see Charters pa. 1077 Vol 2. (see the pa. 1063. Vol 2 See on Petitions dal Laws pa. 159, &c. Vol 1, & pa. 849, 850, 863 (7) see Instances of Grievances pa. 971. (8) see magna Charta pa. 719, pa. 1059 Vol 2 (9) See an Oration pa. 1050, Vol 2 (10) See Letter pa. 1070 Vol 2

(1) see Councils message pa. 247 — Houses pa. 250 & pa. 247. & pa. 226. & pa. 242. — pa. 273. & pa. 250 (1) vide the pamphlet pa. 1085. (2) vid the Letter pa. 1117. — vid State Rights, pa. 1089. (3) vid proceedings of Towns, in Index under [T.] (4) vid Letter to Hillsborough pa. 947 Vol. 2 [illegible] pa. 351. & vide judges pa. 351

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, (Price 3s.)
And to be Sold by T. LEVERETT & HENRY KNOX, in Cornhill.

An Attempt to shew, that America must be known to the Ancients; made at the Request, and to gratify the Curiosity, of an inquisitive Gentleman: To which is added, An Appendix, concerning the American Colonies, and some modern Managements against them.

By an AMERICAN ENGLISHMAN.

Pastor of a Church in Roxbo. New-England.

John Williams, junr.

Begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has just Open'd that Store on the Town-Dock which was formerly occupied by THOMAS FAYERWEATHER, Esq; where he has to sell the following Articles at the lowest Rate for

CASH, *viz.*

Rum	Allum
Sugar loaf & brown	Brimstone
Rice,	Coppers
Flour	Tin Plates
Pepper	Bottles per Hampers
Allspice	Cod Lines
Tea	Mackrel Lines
Coffee	T D Pipes per Box
Chocolate	London Porter, and
Indigo	Bristol Beer
Logwood	per Hamper
Cotton Wool	Nails
Flint	20, 10, 8, 6 & 4, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds just imported in Capt. Jarvis from London, and to be Sold by

Ebenezer Oliver,

At his Shop (formerly improv'd by his late Mother Mrs. *Lethiah Oliver*, deceas'd) nearly opposite the Old-South Meeting-House, BOSTON.

Early golden hotspur Peas, early Charlton ditto, ormorods hotspurs, eggs & sheratones, blue Rouncival, large and dwarf Marrowfats and Ledman's dwarf Peas—large windsor, early Lisbon & early yellow bush Beans, white kidney & speckled pole Beans, black ey'd & speckled Bush Beans—Early Dutch, early York-shire, early Batterses, early Sugar-Loaf and early Low Dutch Cabbage, green & yellow curl'd Savoy, buff red and large Winter Cabbage—early & late Coll'f. & wat—green, white and purple Brocoli—buff silver-skin'd, white Spanish, Blood red & Portugal Onion—yellow and white Endives—Salmon, Scarlet, Short-top, Salad and Turnip Radish—Double and single Peppergrass—buff double Parsley—Summer & winter Spinage—buff head Lettice, green and white Cos ditto, Marble & the true Teanriball Lettice, brown Dutch ditto—early and late short and long green Pickle Cucumbe—early and late Turnip, long French Turnip—early yellow, orange and purple Carrot, red Beet—Swelling Parsnip, white Mustard, Italian Celiery, Asparagus, large Musk and Water-mellon, Summer Savory, Sweet-marjoram, Thyme, Balm, Sage, Rosemary and Lavender—Summer and Winter Squash, blue & red Lupins, Nasturtians, &c. &c. All warranted to be of the last Year's Growth—Likewise an Assortment of Flower Seeds—Round and Split Peas—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—Red and white Clover, Lucern, Yard Meadow & Horse Grass Seed.

N. B. At the above Place may be had a fine Assortment of Cream-colour'd Ware Glass, Delph, Flint and Stone Ware, with a general Assortment of Groceries—All the above will be sold as cheap to at any Shop or Store in Town.

John Adams

(Opposite the Old South Meeting House) BOSTON;
Acquaints his Customers and Others of the arrival of a fresh Assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS

Imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, which he can Recommend to be good, and warrants them all of the last Year's Growth, viz.

Early golden hotspur Peaſe, which is the earliest that grows,—Early Charlton ditto, ten Days later,—Nicholson hotspur, Ormonds hotspur, Ledmans dwarf, Spanish marattoes, blue Rouncivals, large and dwarf Marrowfat Peas, which are still later, large Windsor, early Lisbon, and early yellow Bush Beans, white and speckled Pole ditto, white Spanish, Silver-skin'd, Portugal white, and blood red Onion, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Batterses, Sugar-loaf, Sort red, & large Winter Cabbage, green and yellow curl'd Savoy, early and late Colliflower, green and white Cos, and Cabbage Lettice, early yellow, purple and orange Carrot, red Beet, Swelling Parsnip, early Dutch Turnip, Pepper-Grass, buff double Parsley, Summer and Winter Spinage, white Mustard, Salmon, Scarlet, Short-top, Turnip, and Salad Radish, Italian Celiery, green Endive, early and long prickly Cucumber, Asparagus, large Musk and Watermellon, Summer and Winter Squash, Sweet-Marjoram, Thyme, Summer-Savory, Balm, Sage, Lavender, Rosemary, blue and red Lupins, Nasturtians, Hemp, Rape, and Canary:—Likewise a general Assortment of Crockery, and Groceries.

☞ Gentlemen in the Country, that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon Care being taken in the Packing of the Ware, and shall be supplied as cheap as can be bought in Boston.

Imported in Capt. JARVIS, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Susanna Renken,

At her Shop near the New-Bridge, Fore-street, Boston,
Early Charlton, early Hotspur, early Groton Hotspur, large Marrowfats, dwarf ditto, Ledman's dwarf, speckled marattoes, blue Rouncivals, large and dwarf Marrowfat Peas, which are still later, large Windsor, early Lisbon, and early yellow Bush Beans, white and speckled Pole ditto, white Spanish, Silver-skin'd, Portugal white, and blood red Onion, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Batterses, Sugar-loaf, sort red, & large Winter Cabbage, green and yellow curl'd Savoy, early and late Colliflower, green and white Cos, and Cabbage Lettice, early yellow, purple and orange Carrot, red Beet, Swelling Parsnip, early Dutch Turnip, Pepper-Grass, buff double Parsley, Summer and Winter Spinage, early yellow, Scarlet and Orange Carrots, Celiery, Endives, early and late Turnip, white, Spanish, Strasburgh and silver skin'd Onion, Summer and Winter Savory, early, late, long, green and Turkey Cucumber, Tarragon, Sweet Marjoram, Rosemary, Lavender, Sage, Summer and Winter Squash, Musk-melon, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed, red and white Clover, Yard Meadow and Hardigrass, Burnet, Lucern, &c. new and warranted of the last Year's Growth.——Durham's best Flour of Mustard, in Pounds, half Pounds, and quarter Pound Bottles, Kippen's Sauce, a variety of China Sweets and Dishes ——Likewise, an Assortment of INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS.

Elizabeth Greenleaf

Informs her Customers and others, That she has Remov'd from her Shop at the End of Union-Street, to the second Shop Southward of the Rev. Doctor BYLES's Meeting House;

Where she continues to sell,

Early Charlton, Amorods, Hotspur Peas, dwarf, green and large Marrowfats, Leadman's dwarf, rouncival and Spanish Marato Peas, early yellow, large Windsor, early Windsor, early Lisbon & Toker Beans, red, silver-skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds, red, early golden & orange Carrot ditto, early prickly Cucumbers, long prickly ditto, early and large Cauliflowers, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, large Winter Sugar-Sugar Loaf, Battersea, green and yellow curl'd savoy Cabbage Seeds, swelling Parsnips, early Dutch & common Turnip Seeds, short top'd salmon, white and pink radish ditto, Lettice of all sorts, scarlet Bean, curl'd and common Parsly, curl'd and common Peppergrass, summer and winter Spinnage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, Summer-savory, Endive, white Lavender, Hemp, Rape & Canary Birds Seeds.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, healthy Negro Girl, about 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Williston, late of Boston, Braxton, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to Mr. William Moore, Carpenter, Executor to said Estate: And all Persons having Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Executor for Adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLICK VENDUE, at CAMBRIDGE, on TUESDAY the 26th Day of March next, at ONE o'Clock, if sold before at private Sale.

A good Farm lying in *Cambridge* Neck, containing one Hundred and fifteen Acres, consisting of Mowing, both Upland and Marsh, with good Pasturage & Flowland, and a very valuable Wood Lott: Also good Orcharding of choice Fruit, with a good double House and Barn thereon, and the whole well watered: The aboveſaid Farm to be sold altogether or separate, as may best suit the Purchaser; the Sale to be on the Premises: For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Sedon of Watertown, or of Seth Hastings of said Cambridge.

John Mansfield,

Leather Breeches Maker and Glover,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public, that he has at his Shop nearly opposite to Dr. Sylvester Gardner's, in Marlborough-Street, a large Assortment of the stated and best Buck and Doe-skin Breeches and Gloves, also Buck, and Doe-skin, Moose-skins, Goat-skins, & Lamb-skins, which he will Sell very cheap.

N. B. Said Mansfield with Gratitude acknowledges he is much Obliged to all those that have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, hopes for a continuance, as he is determined to Sell very low for the Cash; constant Attendance will be given, and the smallest Favours much observed.

Two Lads are wanted as Apprentices.

To be Sold at the Shop of

William Maxwell *in King-Street,*

The following Articles, by Wholesale or Retail.

The best Jamaica and Cain Spirits,
Sundry Sorts of Wine of the best Quality,
French and Cyder Brandy, some Antique,
Sundry Sorts of Cordial Waters,
Choice Bohea and Hyson Tea,
Coffee, Chocolate and Spices of all Sorts,
White, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
The best of Rhode-Island Cheese,
Glass and Cockery Ware, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Some of the best Holland's Geneva, by Case or smaller Quantity.

The above Articles will be Sold cheap for Cash.

Daniel Henchman

Takes this Method to inform his Customers in Town and Country,

That he still continues to carry on the GOLD and SILVERSMITHS Business at his Shop over the old Brick Meeting House in Cornhill, where he makes with his own Hands all Kinds of large and small Plate Work, in the genteelest Taste and newest Fashion, and of the purest Silver; and as his Work has hitherto met with the Approbation of the most Curious, he flatters himself that he shall have the Preference to those who are best Judges of Work, to those Strangers among us who import and sell English Plate to the great Hurt and Prejudice of the Townsmen who have been bred to the Business. —— Said HENCHMAN therefore will engage to those Gentlemen and Ladies who shall please to employ him, that he will make any Kind of Plate they may want, equal in Goodness, and cheaper than any they can import from London, with the greatest Dispatch.

To be Sold a Mainsail and Foresail, fit for a Schooner about 50 Tons, almost half worn. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold at the lowest Rate by

George Spriggs, *Gardner.*

At his House near Beacon-Hill,

English Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated of the best Kinds; Flowering Shrubs; early Peas and Beans, and small Seeds saved the last Year, which will be warranted good.

A large assortment of Garden & Hay SEEDS, too numerous here to mention, Imported and Sold Wholesale and Retail, exceeding cheap.

By JOHN WHITE, Gardener,
And Land Surveyor from LONDON.
In Sewen-Star-Lane, BOSTON.

Also a large Collection of Flower Seeds and Plants in Pots or without, all Sorts of Aromatick Plants, Cabbages, Colliflower, Broccoly, Celery, Endive, Leeks, Lettice, Cucumber, Melons and Asparagus, Plants, English Fruit & Frute Trees, dried Aromatick and other useful Herbs and Roots, all in their proper Seasons, and at the cheapest Rate.

N. B. Wanted one or two Acres of Land by Gentlemen to occupy as a Garden.

Just Imported from London, in Capt. Jarvis, and Sold by

Rebeckah Walker,

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horse Lane, over against the Mermaid's Sundial down to Charlestown Ferry.
A fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, of the last Year's Produce, viz.

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peaſe, early Charlton, large Marrowfats, dwarf Marrowfats, early Ormond Hotspurs, early Masters Hotspurs, Spanish Maratta, Leadman's dwarf Peas, large Windsor Beans, early Lisbon, early yellow Dwarf and several other Sorts of Beans, early Yorkshire Cabbage Seed, early Dutch, early Sugar-Loaf, early Batterſea, large Winter Cabbage, red Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Spanish Colliflower, Silver Skin Onion, several Sorts of Carrot Seeds, several Sorts of Lettice Seed, Swelling Parsnip, Scarlet and Salmon Radish, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, double-curl Parsley, double-curl Pepper-Grass, early and late Colliflower, Summer Savory, white Lavender, red Beet, Summer Spinage, Sweet Marjoram, Basil Thyme, Sage, Celery and Endive, Carraway and Coriander Seed, Hemp, Rape, Canary Seed and Split Peas.

TO BE LETT,

The House that Mr. William Henry Brooks now lives in, in Dunstable, and has kept a Tavern some Years, on the great Road on Merrimack River; there is every Accommodation of House and Stables for Travellers, and is much used.

Enquire of JOHN TYNG, Esq. of Dunstable, the Owner.

New England Cod and Mackrell Fish Hooks.

Abraham Cornish,

At his Manufactory at the Head of Hutchinson's Wharf, North-End, Boston,

HAVING receiv'd a quantity of the best Steel Wire by Capt. Williman, of which he has been long disappointed by a mistake of the Shippers, in sending it to Boston in Lincolnshire in Old England, and from thence return'd to London.——As it is scarce possible such a mistake will again happen, he begs leave to acquaint his friends and the publick, that they may now and in future depend upon being supplied with the best Cod and Mackrell Hooks, as cheap by Wholesale for Cash on delivery, as they are imported into America, and as the Fishermen who made trial of his Hooks last season, found them to correspond with his former Advertisements, viz. their being much superior to those Imported from England, and as much depends on the goodness of the Hooks in catching Fish, he flatters himself with the favour of all Masters and Owners of Fishing Vessels, that they will make use of Mr. C.'s on account of the Fame of each Hook.

Dated Boston, Feb. 25th, 1771.

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